

many of the Fifth Avenue Democrats are going for Wood. This is all right and natural. They belong with him in sentiment on the great questions of the day, and in their famous manifesto showed that they were governed by the same moral code.

Republicans, Americans and honest Democrats! To-day you have an opportunity to put down Wood and all classes of his supporters!

So said John McKean in his speech at the Haver-meyer meeting on Saturday. We doubt not that hundreds within his hearing accepted the remark as a hint to them—aye, and a hearty recommendation, to go and vote for Opdyke if they felt there was danger of the election of Wood. Very many, too, will do it.

The electors of the Nineteenth Ward have an excellent school ticket presented to them in our columns this morning. The Democracy have two tickets, headed respectively with the names of George Weir and Hugh McCabe; so that, with proper exertion, the friends of sound education can insure the election of the Republican ticket. We call attention to this, because in yesterday's paper we spoke of but one Democratic ticket being in the field. Let every Republican be sure to vote.

A large down-town merchant who signed the call for the Haver-meyer meeting at the Exchange, yesterday told a friend of his, from whom we learn the fact, that he was now perfectly convinced that it was an error, and that GEORGE OPDYKE was the man to be elected. He added that he should not only vote for Opdyke himself, but that all the employees in his establishment would do the same.

Where are the Republicans who were going to vote for Haver-meyer? They have all gone back to their duty, and will vote for Opdyke. We have hopes even that Messrs. Field, Kent and Lord will not throw away their suffrages on the hopeless candidate of Tammany.

They can't knowingly give their aid to Fernando Wood.

We learn that in the XXIIst Ward several persons have registered their names as voters residing in the houses of various engine and hose companies, who do not reside there, and whose real residences are in other places. Let the challengers in that Ward look to it. Let us have no fraudulent voting at any rate.

The prospect is now fair that the vote for Mr. Opdyke to-day will be as large as that of Controller Hays a year ago. The tide is all setting that way. The vote of Mr. Hays, our readers will remember, was 34,649.

The Tammany managers brought out Mr. Haver-meyer on confidence principles. The trick appears to have failed. Hereafter, we presume, they will stick to men of their own kidney.

In to-day's election there is no reason to doubt that Fernando Wood will very largely lead Haver-meyer. But, Republicans, and Americans! see to it that Opdyke also leads Fernando Wood!

We learn from the best authority that the statement of *The Sunday Atlas* which implied that Andrew H. Green, esq., had been concerned in persuading the laborers of the Central Park to vote for Haver-meyer and Tilden, was entirely without foundation. The rules of the Park forbid any such interference with the political action of the laborers; and those rules are not only scrupulously respected by Mr. Green, but he is a strenuous advocate for their maintenance and rigid enforcement.

POLITICAL.

"Occasional" writes from Washington to *The Philadelphia Press*:

It is rumored that immediately after the organization of the House, one of the Virginia delegation will rise in his place and introduce a bill making an appropriation to defray all the expenses incurred, as well as the suppression of the attack at Harper's Ferry as in the subsequent proceedings—the money, of course, to come out of the National Treasury. Whether Judge Black has suggested this movement, or whether it comes from the President, I am not able to say; but I have no doubt that some such proposition will be made and insisted upon.

Gov. Seward, of course, put at rest forever the foolish slanders emanating from Forbes, and circulated by the Fifth Avenue Hotel Committee, that he knew and concealed the fact of John Brown's intended foray upon Harper's Ferry, the very moment he heard of the lie. "Malakoff," under date of Nov. 17, thus: "Mr. Seward arrived here a few days ago from his trip to Jerusalem, and the Holy Land, and in good health and spirits. He has had some adventures of a dramatic nature, and has found himself not a few obstacles to travel on the route he has passed over. Mr. Seward indignantly denies ever having heard of the projected insurrection at Harper's Ferry, and although he recollects having received a call from a man known as Col. Forbes, there was no mention made of such an attempt at insurrection. Col. Forbes asked him for money for another object, which he refused, and that was all he ever saw of the individual in question. Mr. Seward goes home in the Arogo, in December."

A recapitulation of the results of the county elections in Illinois, last month, shows that the Republicans have carried 46 counties, the Democrats 50, and in six there was no party contest. The Democrats carry only a half a dozen counties north of Springfield, and the Republicans have the same number south of that geographical division. The Republican count embraces more than half the population and wealth of the State.

J. Mortimer Thompson, esq., delivered his poem, "Plink," before the Young Men's Association of Chicago, a few days since. In the course of it, the lecturer alluded to what he called "the incarnation of his subject, Old John Brown." No sooner was the name of the grand old hero mentioned, than the audience broke out into enthusiastic cheering, which died away; was again commenced; again subsided; again, and again, and again revived, and continued for several moments, before the speaker was allowed to proceed.

The Hon. Thomas Corwin, twenty-nine years ago yesterday, took his seat in the House of Representatives as a member from the same District now represented by him. There is not a member of the House with him who was there when he first took his seat. In less than a generation there has been an entire change, with a single exception.

Mr. Jonathan Cushing of Bridgewater celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage, on Wednesday, in an appropriate manner. Many of his old acquaintances in Boston, where he formerly was in mercantile business, will be glad to hear of this happy occurrence, and of his continued health and prosperity.

Mr. C. C. Coe, the balloonist, who was injured by falling from a tree, while endeavoring to extricate his balloon, lies prostrate, unable to turn over without help. His spine is injured.

The Unitarian Society of San Francisco, some months since, invited the Rev. Dr. Bellows of New-York, and the Rev. T. S. King of Boston, to go to California for two or three years, and preach for them. They offered large pecuniary inducements, but both calls were declined.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5—14 p. m.

THE ORGANIZATION.

All is yet in doubt as to the organization, but the ascertained fact that Messrs. Briggs and Carter, of our State, will not vote with the Republicans—at least not at the outset—renders an election of Speaker improbable to-day, unless the plurality rule should be moved by a Democrat, with a view to the carrying of Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Frank, the last member from our State, arrived this morning, and we believe our side is nearly or quite full. The other side will be two or three short, but I do not yet see how to get more than one hundred and fifteen votes for our Speaker, which is hardly enough.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—6 p. m.

THE ACTION TO-DAY.

The country must not hold the Republican side of the House responsible for the cowardly performance of to-day. It was the act of a very few fossil Whigs, who are only varnished with Republicanism sufficiently to get into Congress. Mr. Ohio Stanton's motion to adjourn was voted down, 150 to 113, only one Republican voting with him. Mr. Illinois Kellogg's motion to adjourn, which prevailed by the help of the entire Democratic and South American vote, was condemned by two-thirds of the Republicans, but could not be beaten.

The absentees were for a Democrat and a South American, who, as counting against a choice, amounts to the same thing. The Democrats, of course, commenced agitating the Negro question, as they always do, in order to waste time and enable their absentees to come in. Had the Republicans sat still in their seats and allowed Missouri Clark to ventilate fully his ignorance and stupidity with regard to Helper's "Impending Crisis," and then insisted on calling the roll, and so persevered till midnight if necessary, Mr. Sherman would pretty certainly have been chosen Speaker on the third ballot. Now the election may be made to-morrow, and it may not this month.

Mr. Clark was allowed to utter the most egregious, though, I presume, unintentional falsehoods with regard to Helper's book—such as that it recommends treason, rapine, and murder—without a word of refutation. He was not even required to read the passages on which his charges were based. This was probably well; but the adjournment was most shameful. I trust the indignation freely expressed by a great majority of the Republicans will prevent a repetition of to-day's recency. If so, the present evil will work out great ultimate good. The first ballot stood as follows: Bocoek, 88; Sherman, 66; Grow, about 43. The rest were scattering.

H. G.

XXXVTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1859.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by the Vice-President.

A year was then made by Dr. Gurley.

Forty-eight Senators were present.

The credentials of John C. Ten Eyck of New-Jersey, and Henry P. Hann of California were presented, and both appeared and were qualified.

The absentees were Messrs. Benjamin, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Hammond, Johnson (Ark.), Polk, Sebastian, Seward, and Toombs.

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Governor Wise's Message.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

The Legislature of Virginia organized to-day. Governor Wise's Message reviews the spirit of fanaticism, and the abolition of slavery which has seemed to madden whole masses of our entire section of the country, which enters into their religion, education, politics, prayers, courts of justice and legislatures; which has trained up three generations in moral and social habits of hatred to the masters of African slaves in the United States, but turns not upon such a death as theirs; which would have sent a rescue to assassins, robbers, murderers and traitors, whom it has sent to felicity's gates. Unless the numerical majority shall cease to violate the confederate faith, and cease to disturb our peace, to destroy our lives and property, and deprive us of all the protection and redress under the protected forms and distorted workings of the Union, we must take up arms. The issue is too essential to be compromised any more. We cannot stand such insults and outrages as these of Harper's Ferry, without suffering worse than death as citizens, and without suffering in dishonor the death of a State. It is not to be denied that we have many sound and sincere friends in the non-slaveholding States; but the conservative elements are passive, while the fanatical are active, and the former is fast diminishing while the latter is increasing in numbers and energy.

With regard to the insurgents, he says it is a mockery to call them monomaniacs. If they were, then a large portion of the people of many of the States are monomaniacs. The leader himself spurned the plea, and it was not put in upon the trials. They were prompted by the evil spirits of fanaticism which demoralized a numerous host of enemies behind them, who sympathized with their deeds before the world.

These hired men, without themselves incurring the risk of their crimes, and no wonder they now sympathize with them, even to madness, and that John Brown despised the hypocritical cant of non-slavery that he was insane. The execution of our laws is necessary to warn future victims not again to be the tool of this sympathy. We have friends or we have not in the States whence these invaders came.

They must now be not only conservative but active, to prevent the invaders coming. It is impossible for any man of such sympathy to stand without extending his hand to action, rescue, or revenge. On this he acted. He has been compelled by the apprehension of the most unparalleled border war to place the State in its full military defense as if foreign enemies invaded the United States.

Indeed, one of the irritating features of this predatory war is that it has its seat in the British Provinces, which furnish asylums for our fugitives and send them and their hired outlaws upon us from depots and rendezvous in the bordering States. There is no danger from our slaves or colored people. The slaves taken refused to take arms, and the first man killed was a runaway slave, running from the plantation to the philanthropists who came to liberate the black race.

In closing the Message, he says, "We must rely upon ourselves, fight for peace, organize and demand of each State what position she means to maintain in the future in respect to Slavery, and the provision of the Constitution and law of the United States, and the provision of the State laws for its protection in our Federal relations, and be governed according to the manner in which the demand may be answered. We are in arms." With regard to the reports and rumors of organized conspiracies to obstruct our laws, the Governor says, so far as they are concerned, in the similarity of such a feat, from persons so unlike in evidences of education, they could be from no conspiracy to hoax—but he relied not so much upon them as upon the earnest continued appeal of sympathizers with crimes.

Let us defend our own position, or yield it at once. Let us have no compromise, and no compromise with no more compromises. The other convicts await execution, and will be executed, unless the General Assembly order otherwise.

This will meet the open invasion, but acts only on individual conviction, and does not settle the question of our peace and protection in the future. It remains only for me to offer myself, all that I am, and all that I have, to the Commonwealth, whenever she may order me or mine in service when my term of office closes.

The second Message makes detailed recommendations, and alludes to State matters generally.

Municipal Election.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

Daniel Saunders, Jr., Citizens' candidate,